

.47a Cultural

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN - STEP 1
ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

Name (MFP)	Sonoma/Gerlach
Activity	Cultural Resources
Objective Number	CR-1

Objective: CR-1

Conservation and preservation of cultural resources, including information important in understanding history and prehistory of northwestern Nevada and properties which may provide tangible, physical links to Nevada's cultural heritage.

Rationale:

A number of petroglyphs, hunting blinds, mining camps, and other physical remains of historic or prehistoric importance occur in the Sonoma/Gerlach Resource Area. Those properties are tangible, physical links to our cultural heritage. They reflect the spirit and direction of the Nation, providing a sense of perspective and orientation. Many other historical and archeological sites may contribute toward an understanding of cultural and historical events and processes. Those sites are non-renewable and fragile, subject to destruction from a variety of natural factors and human activities. Public law, executive order, and BLM policy define the BLM stance toward those values as one of stewardship and enhancement. Through public education, physical protection, studies, and many other activities the BLM does have many opportunities to conserve and enhance those values.

MFP 1

Recommendation: CR 1.1

Immediately refer the following properties to the District
Recreation Specialist to be considered for public interpretation.

Historic

Sacramento Rock House	CrNV-02-1463
Black Rock Hot Spring	CrNV-02-190
Double Hot Springs	CrNV-02-191
Granite Creek Station	HS27-02-02
Buffalo Meadows	HS27-02-07
Camp McGarry	HS27-02-08
Hardin City	HS27-02-09
Leadville	HS27-02-10
Deephole	HS27-02-11
Camp McGarry Outpost	HS27-02-14
Fly Canyon	HS27-02-20
Eagle Salt Works	HS27-02-03
Arabia	HS27-02-15
Sulphur	CrNV-02-308
Torreytown	CrNV-02-448
Trinity	CrNV-02-449
Poker Brown	CrNV-02-454
Scossa	CrNV-02-457
Rosebud	CrNV-02-459
Placeritas	CrNV-02-461
Nightingale	CrNV-02-462
White Plains	CrNV-02-491
Great Boiling Hot Spring	
Mule Train Mine	CrNV-02-1988
Desert Queen Mine	HS 27-02-13
Vernon	CrNV-02-455
Mazuma	CrNV-02-451
Seven Troughs	CrNV-02-456
Farrell	CrNV-02-468
Tunnel	CrNV-02-452
Oreana	CrNV-02-473
Oreana Station	CrNV-02-399
Rochester	CrNV-02-402
Lower Rochester	CrNV-02-403
Unionville	CrNV-02-407

CR 1.1 (continued)

Jacob Well	CrNV-02-466
American Canyon	HS 27-02-16
Etna	HS 27-02-17
Fitting	HS 27-02-18
Goldbanks	HS 27-02-19
Humboldt City	CrNV-02-394
Kennedy	CrNV-02-396
Packard	CrNV-02-400
Panama	CrNV-02-401
Rye Patch	CrNV-02-404
Star City	CrNV-02-406
Humboldt House	CrNV-02-408
Lima	CrNV-02-436
Lancaster	CrNV-02-464
Jersey City	CrNV-02-465
Dun Glen	CrNV-02-469
Willard	CrNV-02-470
Santa Clara	CrNV-02-472
Gold Run/Adelaide	CrNV-02-490

Trails

Applegate-Lassen Emigrant Trail	CrNV-02-822
Humboldt River Route	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Mormon Carson Route	
Stevens Donner Route	
Golconda and Adelaide RR	CrNV-02-424
Nevada Shortline Railroad	CrNV-02-471
Fremont's Route	
Noble's Route	

Archeological

Lovelock Cave	AR27-02-01
Humboldt Cave	AR27-02-04
Ocala Cave	CrNV-02-1195
Leonard Rockshelter	AR27-02-17
Granite Point	CrNV-02-1338
Humboldt Sink	

CR 1.1 (continued)

(Archeological continued)

Falcon Hill Sites	AR27-02-269
Winnemucca Lake Caves	CrNV-02-1307-1315
Sadmat Site	CrNV-02-2233
Granite Creek Petroglyphs	AR27-02-02
Silent Snake Springs	AR27-02-03
Jimmy Rodgers Ck. Alignment	CrNV-02-1462
Long Rock Alignment	CrNV-02-1464
Smokey Creek Cave	AR27-02-185
Little Smokey Rockshelter	AR27-02-183
Summit Twin Spring	CrNV-02-584
Dansie Site	AR27-02-137
Barrel Spring	CrNV-02-1782

Rationale:

Each of these properties is of historical or archeological interest, representative of some aspect of Nevada history. Interpretive efforts would highlight the relationship between physical properties and the historical events and processes which reduce vandalism and contribute toward preservation of cultural resources. Interpretation could be accomplished through signing, pamphlets, or other measures.

Alternative:

Interpret only some of these properties.

Multiple Use Recommendation

MFP II

Reject the recommendation.

Reasons

MFP II or land use planning recommendation not required to implement this recommendation.

This listing should however, be used as a guide for establishing interpretation programs in the resource area for the class identified i.e., (1) Historic, (2) Trails, and (3) Archeological.

MFP III

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION:

Reject the Area Manager's recommendation.

Establish an interpretive program concerning the sites listed in MFP I if the evaluation proves that interpretation is warranted. Maintain fire protection for those sites that have significant values.

Recommendation: CR 1.2

Under a Cultural Resources Management Plan preserve integrity of setting of the entire Buffalo Hills Planning Unit portion of the Applegate-Lassen Emigrant Trail. Until such a plan has been approved, avoid creating visual intrusions as seen from the trail in the following areas:

- T. 33 N., R. 25 E., north of the Western Pacific Railroad
- T. 34 N., R. 24 E., east of the crest of hills on western margin of playa
- T. 34 N., R. 25 E., north of the Western Pacific Railroad
- T. 34 N., R. 26 E., north of the Western Pacific Railroad
- T. 34 N., R. 27 E., north of the Western Pacific Railroad
- T. 35 N., R. 24 E., east of the crest of the Calico Mountains
- T. 35 N., R. 25 E.; T. 35 N., R. 26 E.; T. 35 N., R. 27 E.; north of the Western Pacific Railroad
- T. 35-1/2 N., R. 25 E.; T. 35-1/2 N., R. 26 E.; T. 35-1/2 N., R. 27 E.; T. 36 N., R. 24 E.; east of the crest of the Calico Mountains
- T. 36 N., R. 25 E.; T. 36 N., R. 26 E.; west of the crest of the Black Rock Range
- T. 37 N., R. 24 E., east of the crest of the Calico Mountains
- T. 37 N., R. 25 E.; T. 37 N., R. 26 E.; west of the crest of the Black Rock Range
- T. 38 N., R. 24 E., east of the crest of the Calico Mountains
- T. 38 N., R. 25 E.; T. 38 N., R. 26 E.; west of the crest of the Black Rock Range
- T. 39 N., R. 24 E.; T. 39 N., R. 25 E.; T. 39 N., R. 26 E.; west of the crest of the Black Rock Range
- T. 40 N., R. 24 E.; T. 40 N., R. 25 E.

Rationale:

The Applegate-Lassen Emigrant Trail is listed on the National Register of Historic Places with "integrity of setting" as one of its primary qualifying characteristics. Any lasting visual intrusion from the vantage point of the trail will adversely affect integrity of setting and should be avoided. If lasting intrusions will result from BLM actions, a lengthy review process prior to the action is required by 36 CFR 800. Boundaries established above are subjectively judged to be reasonable and sufficient. Those boundaries will undoubtedly be altered under the CRMP.

Visual intrusions are not considered adverse impacts in the Blue Wing Planning Unit, because many modern intrusions already occur along that portion of the trail. Integrity of setting is not an issue south of the Western Pacific Railroad.

MFP II CR 1.2 (continued)

Multiple Use Recommendation

This recommendation was considered in Recreation Multiple Use Recommendation 1.8 - see that recommendation.

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION:

MFP III

Reject the recommendation. See Geothermal 5.5, Cultural Resources 1.7 and Recreation 1.8.

UNITED STATES
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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Sonoma/Gerlach
Activity	Cultural Resources 1.3
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	I b
Step 3	

Recommendation: CR 1.3

MFP I

Through special protection from fire and cutting, preserve all Basque aspen carvings. Systematically record Basque aspen carvings through photo documentation, achieving coverage of 50% of all known carvings by 1985.

Rationale:

Basques figure prominently in the history of northwestern Nevada and their descendents are among our leading citizens. The aspen carvings are a tangible, physical link to that heritage. They represent a unique form of folk art and convey information about range history and Basque immigration. National policy codified in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1969 and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 calls for preservation of historic sites, including those of state and local significance. The Basque Studies Program at UNR has expressed strong interest in the carvings. Fire and cutting pose immediate threats to that resource. However, the average life of an aspen tree is only about 60 years. Many carvings have undoubtedly been lost already and attrition will inevitably continue until the resource is depleted. Photo documentation will transfer that folk art to a more durable medium and will preserve historical information.

Alternative:

Preserve only selected examples of Basque aspen carvings in situ, with photo documentation of those which are not to be preserved. It will not be possible to select specific groves for preservation, however, until a reasonably complete inventory is available.

Support:

Fire control decisions.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Through special protection from fire, cutting, or prior to any aspen stand improvement project preserve all Basque aspen carvings.

Rationale

Some aspen stand improvements may require the cutting/burning or herbicidal treatment to achieve management objectives. In these situations, the Basque aspen carvings could be preserved through photographic documentation.

Reasons as to the historical significance of these carvings are noted in the rationale for the recommendation.

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION:

Whenever feasible and practical preserve significant Basque aspen carvings by protecting trees from fire or cutting or mitigate damage through photo-documentation, rubbings or other acceptable means. Donate some or all preserved carvings to the Humboldt County Museum or the Nevada State Museum.

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)	Sonoma/Gerlach
Activity	Cultural Resources 1.4
Overlay Reference	
Step 1	I a, b, c
Step 3	

Recommendation: CR 1.4

MFP I

Identify the following historical sites for special protection from fire:

Tunnel	CrNV-02-452	Humboldt City	CrNV-02-394
Desert Queen Mine	HS27-02-13	Dun Glen	CrNV-02-469
Seven Troughs	CrNV-02-456	Adelaide-Goldrun	CrNV-02-490
Oreana	CrNV-02-473	RR Tie Cabin	CrNV-02-1401
Leadville	HS27-02-10		CrNV-02-867
Eagle Salt Works	HS27-02-2	Buck & Charley Mine at Lower	
Scossa	CrNV-02-457	Rochester	CrNV-02-403
Rosebud	CrNV-02-459	Rochester	CrNV-02-402
Packard	CrNV-02-400	Unionville	CrNV-02-407
American Canyon	HS27-02-16	Kennedy	CrNV-02-396
Sulfur	CrNV-02-308	Jersey City	CrNV-02-465

Rationale:

Those sites are of historical interest and warrant preservation. Each of these sites also includes flammable elements which are threatened by range fires.

National policy codified in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1969, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 calls for preservation of historic sites including those of state and local significance. In addition, some of these properties may qualify for the National Register of Historic Places. Under 36 CFR 800.3, neglect of a National Register property is an "adverse effect". Rejection of this recommendation, therefore, would require a lengthy review by the State Historic Preservation Officer and Advisory Council for Historic Preservation.

Alternative:

Protect only some of the above-listed sites from fire. Adoption of this alternative would require further study to fully assess the National Register eligibility of sites not protected.

Support:

Fire control decisions.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Identify the following historical sites for special protection from fire:

Tunnel	CrNV-02-452	Humboldt City	CrNV-02-394
Desert Queen Mine	HS27-02-13	Dun Glen	CrNV-02-469
Seven Troughs	CrNV-02-456	Adelaide-Goldrun	CrNV-02-490
Oreana	CrNV-02-473	RR Tie Cabin	CrNV-02-1401
Leadville	HS27-02-10		CrNV-02-867
Eagle Salt Works	HS27-02-2	Buck & Charley Mine at Lower	
Scossa	CrNV-02-457	Rochester	CrNV-02-403
Rosebud	CrNV-02-459	Rochester	CrNV-02-402
Packard	CrNV-02-400	Unionville	CrNV-02-407
American Canyon	HS27-02-16	Kennedy	CrNV-02-396
Sulfur	CrNV-02-308	Jersey City	CrNV-02-465

Rationale:

Those sites are of historical interest and warrant preservation. Each of these sites also includes flammable elements which are threatened by range fires.

National policy codified in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1969, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 calls for preservation of historic sites including those of state and local significance. In addition, some of these properties may qualify for the National Register of Historic Places. Under 36 CFR 800.3, neglect of a National Register property is an "adverse effect". Rejection of this recommendation, therefore, would require a lengthy review by the State Historic Preservation Officer and Advisory Council for Historic Preservation.

Support

Fire Control Plan

Multiple Use Analysis

No impact to other resource values with the exception of use of heavy equipment in riparian stream areas. Multiple Use Recommendation Wildlife Aquatic 1.11.

MFP II

CR 1.4

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION:

MFP III

Consider the following historical sites in the development of the District Fire Management Plan and determine if they warrant preservation.

Tunnel	CrNV-02-452	Humboldt City	CrNV-02-394
Desert Queen Mine	HS27-02-13	Dun Glen	CrNV-02-469
Seven Troughs	CrNV-02-456	Adelaide-Goldrun	CrNV-02-490
Oreana	CrNV-02-473	RR Tie Cabin	CrNV-02-1401
Leadville	HS27-02-10		CrNV-02-867
Eagle Salt Works	HS27-02-2	Buck & Charley Mine at Lower	
Scossa	CrNV-02-457	Rochester	CrNV-02-403
Rosebud	CrNV-02-459	Rochester	CrNV-02-402
Packard	CrNV-02-400	Unionville	CrNV-02-407
American Canyon	HS27-02-16	Kennedy	CrNV-02-396
		Jersey City	CrNV-02-465

MFP I

Recommendation: CR 1.5

Preserve a representative sample of line shacks, airway beacons, and other isolated historical structures. Document and preserve isolated graves on public land.

Rationale:

Some of these properties may have historical significance and none should be destroyed until fully assessed. Others are not particularly old or significant when considered individually, but collectively they relate to ranching and mining. Those two industries have dominated the history of northern Nevada and it is important to preserve physical properties which relate to those lifeways. Preservation of airway beacons is a concern identified through public participation.

National policy codified in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1969, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 calls for preservation of historic sites including those of state and local significance. This recommendation implies inventory, since most of these kinds of sites have not yet been inventoried.

MFP II

Multiple Use Recommendation:

This recommendation was combined with Recreation 1.7.

Prior to destruction line shacks, miner's cabins and other isolated historical structures will be evaluated to determine which should be left intact and which should be destroyed. This evaluation will consider which sites have the historic, scenic or other esthetic qualities that make the structures appeal to a visitor's sense of beauty or sense of curiosity.

Rationale:

Many of the old mining camps have shacks that have taken on a pleasing weathered appearance. Many people associate them with the mystique of the "Old West." Since most were erected for mining or ranching purposes, they reflect spirit and direction of local economic development. It gives a number of people a pleasant surprise to come across these structures without notice. They can develop more fully the concept of Sigtseeing - Scenery.

Not all of these old shacks have this quality. Some should be torn down and the land rehabilitated. This is why they will be evaluated on a case by case basis.

National policy, codified in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1976, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 calls for preservation of historic sites including those of state and local significance.

CR15
Support:

Cultural Resources, Fire.

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION:

Accept the Area Manager's recommendation.

MFP III

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MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
RECOMMENDATION-ANALYSIS-DECISION

Name (MFP)

Sonoma/Gerlach

Activity

Cultural Resources 1.6

Overlay Reference

Step 1 I a, b Step 3

Recommendation: CR 1.6

MFP I

Preserve the following sites by prohibiting all forms of surface disturbance, including ORV use and mining:

CrNV-02-842	Parran Site	5 acres
CrNV-02-1889	Upsal Site	160 acres*
CrNV-02-2233	Sadmat Site	10 acres*
CrNV-02-1930	Peter Ting Sr. Site	20 acres
CrNV-02-584	Summit Twin Spring Blinds	25 acres

*only partially on public land

Rationale:

The first four sites are extremely fragile arrangements of pebble mounds, believed to be among the oldest cultural features in North America. They are unique, found nowhere else in the Great Basin. Loss of even a few of the mounds could drastically impair our ability to understand their function. Summit Twin Spring Blinds are an outstanding example of aboriginal features used for large scale game drives. The sites are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Under 36 CFR 800 any Federal action, including neglect, which results in an adverse effect on National Register values requires a lengthy review process.

Support Needs:

Minerals - withdrawal from mineral entry
Recreation - ORV designations

Multiple Use Recommendation

Designate the following sites as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs).

CrNV-02-842, 841, 840	Parran Site	5 acres
CrNV-02-1889	Upsal Site	160 acres*
CrNV-02-2233	Sadmat Site	10 acres*
CrNV-02-1920	Peter Ting Sr. Site	20 acres
CrNV-02-584	Summit Twin Spring Blinds	25 acres

*only partially on public land

Rationale

As listed in the recommendation and that specific vehicle closure designation may invite disturbance of these unique areas.

No immediate mineral development is anticipated in the vicinity of these sites, and adaption of the 3809 regulations would provide the administrative tools necessary to mitigate or prevent damage to these area from mineral exploration and/or development.

The establishment of an ACEC and the implementation plan that would be required would adequately protect these sites.

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION:

Evaluate the below listed sites to determine which, if any, have historic or cultural values. Take measures to protect those that are shown to be significant.

CrNV-02-842, 841, 840	Parran Site	5 acres
CrNV-02-1889	Upsal Site	160 acres*
CrNV-02-2233	Sadmat Site	10 acres*
CrNV-02-1920	Peter Ting Sr. Site	20 acres
CrNV-02-584	Summit Twin Spring Blinds	25 acres

*only partially on public land

Rationale:

Recent investigations of these sites by geologists from the desert research institute have determined that these sites are probably not prehistoric. They should be further evaluated to determine their historic or social/cultural significance.

MFP I

Recommendation: CR 1.7

Designate the following areas as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern:

1. All sites rated S1 or S2,
2. All high probability areas identified on URA Overlay 1 for each of the three planning units,
3. The Applegate-Lassen Trail and environs as defined in Recommendation 1.2.

Rationale:

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-579) defines Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and affords those areas special management consideration. Interim guidance further refines the definition and management implications. The relation of each of the three categories mentioned above to relevance, importance, criticalness and protectability is discussed in the URAs (c.f. Buffalo Hills URA, pp. 32-36). Basically the categories are as follows:

1. S1 and S2 are the most important sites identified to date.
2. High probability areas have highest potential for fragile archeological resources and are also areas in which adverse impacts are most likely to occur.
3. The Applegate-Lassen Trail and its environs is an area of regional or national importance which clearly requires special management consideration.

Alternative:

Designate only some of the above described areas as ACECs. Designate as ACECs areas with high potential (item 2 above) which are also in potential conflict with other uses (e.g., recreation areas, areas of intensive mining, geothermal areas, areas classified for disposal, etc.).

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Reject the recommendation.

MFP III

MFP I

Recommendation: CR 1.8

Use detailed sketch maps, notes, and photo documentation to thoroughly record the present condition of the following sites:

AR27-02-01 (Humboldt Cave)	AR27-02-173
AR27-02-04 (Ocala Cave)	AR27-02-174
CrNV-02-852	AR27-02-183 (Little Smokey Rockshelter)
CrNV-02-1444	AR27-02-185 (Smokey Creek Cave)
CrNV-02-1911	CrNV-02-1365 (Dahlem Shelter)
CrNV-02-1913	CrNV-02-1651
AR27-02-167	CrNV-02-1652
AR27-02-170 (Beaver Dam Shelter)	CrNV-02-1653
	CrNV-02-1660
AR27-02-171	AR27-06-09 (Painted Cave)
AR27-02-172	

and other sites as they are identified. Recheck the sites at least on an annual basis, comparing their observed condition with that documented during earlier visits.

Rationale:

The sites listed above are rockshelters which could be completely destroyed in a single episode of vandalism or theft or which are particularly susceptible to other kinds of damage. Adherence to a systematic schedule of monitoring site condition would help tremendously in identifying problem areas, documenting resource deterioration, and anticipating future problems. Many of these sites qualify for the National Register of Historic Places. Federal Regulations (36 CFR 800.3b) specifically admonish all Federal agencies to avoid neglect of a property where that neglect might lead to deterioration or destruction.

MFP II

Multiple Use Recommendation

Reject the recommendation.

Reasons

Land use decision not required to implement this recommendation.

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION:

Evaluate the below listed sites to determine which if any have historic or cultural values. Take measures to protect those that are shown to be significant.

AR27-02-01 (Humboldt Cave)	AR27-02-173
AR27-02-04 (Ocala Cave)	AR27-02-174
CrNV-02-852	AR27-02-183 (Little Smokey Rockshelter)
CrNV-02-1444	AR27-02-185 (Smokey Creek Cave)
CrNV-02-1911	CrNV-02-1365 (Dahlem Shelter)
CrNV-02-1913	CrNV-02-1651
AR27-02-167	CrNV-02-1652
AR27-02-170 (Beaver Dam Shelter)	CrNV-02-1653
	CrNV-02-1660
AR27-02-171	AR27-06-09 (Painted Cave)
AR27-02-172	

Rationale:

Same as MFP I.

MFP I

Recommendation: CR 1.9

Through fencing, protective overburden, riprap, and other appropriate measures, arrest physical destruction of Summit Twin Spring and other important sites as they are identified. When physical protection is not practical, salvage of the threatened values will be considered.

Rationale:

Cultural resources are subject to deterioration through vandalism, erosion, decay and other factors. In some cases that deterioration can be arrested through physical protection and stabilization. Under Federal regulations (36 CFR 800) neglect of a National Register eligible property resulting in deterioration or destruction of that property, is as an adverse effect. An adverse effect requires consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The National Environmental Protection Act of 1969 and the Federal Land Management and Policy Act of 1976 also mandate protection of important archeological, historical, and scientific values.

Support:

Operations - construction

Multiple Use Recommendation

Reject the recommendation.

Reasons

Land use decision not required to implement this recommendation.

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION:

Accept the MFP I recommendation and rationale.

MFP II

MFP III

MFP I

Recommendation: CR 1.10

Post positive protection signs at:

Trinity	CrNV-02-449	Lovelock Cave	AR27-02-01
Mazuma	CrNV-02-451	Humboldt City	CrNV-02-394
Tunnel	CrNV-02-452	Rochester	CrNV-02-402
Vernon	CrNV-02-455	Star City	CrNV-02-406
Seven Troughs	CrNV-02-456	Long Rock Alignment	CrNV-02-1464
Rosebud	CrNV-02-459	CrNV-02-1465	
Placeritas	CrNV-02-461	Granite Creek	AR27-02-02
CrNV-02-852		Petroglyphs	
Ocala Cave	AR27-02-04	Silent Snake Springs	AR27-02-03
CrNV-02-1911		Hardin City	HS27-02-09
		Painted Cave	AR27-06-09

and other sites as they are identified.

Rationale:

Each of these sites is significant and is subject to vandalism. Signs briefly noting the importance of the sites and cautioning against vandalism might be effective. Furthermore, in the event that vandals were apprehended, signing would increase the likelihood of conviction. Overall effectiveness of signing is controversial, since signs may draw attention to a site. Sites listed above were selected because they are very obviously archeological sites. Vandalism has already occurred at the two rockshelters.

Vandalism is illegal under the Antiquities Act of 1906, and the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979. The BLM is charged with enforcement of that law on public lands.

Alternatives:

Sign only some of the above listed sites.

Support:

BLM Sign Shop - preparation of signs.

Multiple Use Analysis:

This recommendation complements recreation interpretation recommendations.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation.

MFP II

CR1.10

Reasons

Same as rationale.

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION:

Accept the Area Manager's recommendation.

MFP III

MFP I

Recommendation: CR 1.11

Establish ⁶regular patrol of cultural resources, seeking to apprehend vandals who conduct illegal excavation or vandalism and monitoring activities of surface collectors.

Rationale

According to the URAs illegal collection and excavation are the major cause of resource loss in the Winnemucca District. Those activities are illegal under the Antiquities Act of 1906 and the Archeological Protection Act of 1979. Clear precedent exists for prosecution of individuals conducting unauthorized excavation or vandalizing sites on public lands. A well-publicized conviction in Nevada could go far toward curbing that extremely detrimental activity. Surface collection poses a more complicated problem. Individual incidents often appear innocuous, but the cumulative effect over a period of years can be total destruction of the resource base. For the present, documenting areas in which surface collection is presently a serious problem and identification of individuals engaged in that activity is needed as a basis for possible further action. This recommendation will probably require having additional trained personnel who meet Civil Service law enforcement qualifications.

MFP III

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION:

Reject the recommendation. Make it a part of the District's standard operating procedures.

MFP I

Recommendation: CR 1.12

By 1983 check all developed water sources for cultural resources. By 1988 modify those developments which are resulting in serious impacts.

Rationale:

Trampling by livestock is a major source of resource deterioration. It results in breakage and movement of artifacts, as well as accelerated erosion. Cattle congregate in watering areas and adverse impacts to archeological sites are most severe in those places. In many cases, relocation of the trough will significantly reduce damage which the sites are sustaining. The Antiquities Act, NEPA, Executive Order 11593, and FLPMA clearly direct Federal agencies to conserve cultural resources. Some properties affected by developed water sources may also qualify for the National Register of Historic Places, in which case continued site deterioration due to a federally funded and maintained project is contrary to regulations (35 CFR 800).

Alternative:

Remove all livestock from public lands.

Support:

Operations - project design and modification.

Multiple Use Recommendation

MFP II

Reject these recommendations.

Reasons

Land use decision not required to implement inventories or patrols of cultural resources.

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION:

Accept the Area Manager's recommendation and rationale.

Make it a part of the District's standard operating procedures.

MFP III

MFP I

Recommendation: CR 1.13

Obtain data needed to fully assess significance of all archeological and historical resources. This should be accomplished under area level Cultural Resource Management Plans.

Rationale

Information needed to adequately assess significance is presently lacking for most sites. Such an assessment is essential in deciding how to handle conflicts and in establishing priorities for preservation work. This problem is serious, since National Register eligibility determinations are required by 36 CFR 800.4 prior to any action which may affect cultural resources. For some sites implementation of this recommendation will imply inventory to whether or not the site is unique or unusual in an area. For some historical sites further archive research will be required. Some archeological sites may need test excavation to establish whether or not buried deposits are present. Specific measures for specific sites and area will be designed under CRMPs.

MFP II

Multiple Use Recommendation

Modify the recommendation as follows:

Develop and implement Cultural Resource Management Plans on a site specific basis as archeological or historical resources are discovered.

Reasons

Same as rationale.

MFP III

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION:

Reject the recommendation.

MFP I

Recommendation: CR 1.14

Determine sources of deterioration and priorities for preservation through field checks of all cultural resource sites.

Rationale:

Many sites in our present inventory were recorded years ago by entities other than the BLM. Condition and trend information is lacking for most of those sites. Those data are badly needed for determining where problems occur and what further action is required. Implementation of this recommendation will consist of visiting the sites to identify erosion, trampling, vehicular use, vandalism, or other factors which are contributing to resource deterioration. This recommendation also implies further inventory, since only a fraction of the cultural resources sites in the Sonoma-Gerlach Resource Area have been identified.

The Antiquities Act, NEPA, Executive Order 11593, and FLPMA clearly direct Federal agencies to conserve cultural resources. Moreover, many properties in the Sonoma-Gerlach Planning Unit may qualify for the National Register of Historic Places. Under Federal regulations (36 CFR 800) neglect of such properties, resulting in deterioration or destruction of the property is an adverse effect. An adverse effect requires consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Multiple use Recommendation

MFP II

Reject the recommendation.

Reasons

Land use decision not required to implement this recommendation.

MFP III

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION:

Accept the Area Manager's recommendation. Make it a part of the District's standard operating procedures.

MFP I

Recommendation: CR 1.15

Complete an intensive (Class III) cultural resources survey prior to any activity which will result in new surface disturbance or transfer of land from public ownership.

Rationale:

Federal Regulations (36 CFR 800.4[a][1]) require that prior to any Federally funded or approved action, the responsible Federal agency must "identify or cause to be identified any National Register or eligible property that is located within the area of the undertaking's potential environmental impact and that may be affected by the undertaking". Executive Order 11593 (Section 2b) directs all Federal agencies to "assure that any Federally owned property that might qualify for nomination (to the National Register) is not inadvertently transferred, sold, demolished or substantially altered". The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 provide for protection of sites which may not qualify for the National Register. Those responsibilities are reiterated in the BLM Manual 8111.07(D): "For specific undertakings, a Class III inventory is generally required prior to any ground disturbing activity".

Multiple Use Recommendation

Accept the recommendation.

Reasons

Restatement of current policy - and also reasons listed under rationale.

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION:

Insure that a cultural resources survey is completed prior to any activity which will result in new surface disturbance or transfer of land in from public ownership. Exceptions are those not required by policy or regulation, e.g., 3809 mining notices.

MFP II

MFP III

MFP I

Recommendation: CR 1.16

Preserve integrity of setting of the Applegate-Lassen Trail by withdrawing from locatable mineral entry the Fly Canyon-High Rock Lake area and the west face of the Black Rock Range (about 50,000 acres).

Rationale:

The Applegate-Lassen Trail is a National Register property with integrity of setting as a primary qualifying characteristic. Under federal regulations (36 CFR 800.3) neglect of a National Register property which results "in its deterioration or destruction" is an adverse effect requiring formal extragency consultation.

Failure to withdraw the west face of the Black Rock Range and the Fly Canyon/High Rock Lake area could easily result in deterioration or destruction of the pristine setting of the Applegate-Lassen Trail. A single operator with earthmoving equipment could create permanent and irreversible intrusions in only a few hours. Currently the BLM lacks authority to impose mitigating measures on any mining operation. Consequently, the only Bureau action which will protect the National Register values is withdrawal.

MFP II

Multiple Use Recommendation

This recommendation was combined with Cultural Resource 1.2 and Recreation 1.8 Multiple Use Recommendation - see that recommendation.

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION:

Reject the recommendation.

MFP III

MFP I

Recommendation: CR 1.17

Develop a coordinated action plan with the Susanville District for management of cultural resources in the High Rock Lake Area.

Rationale:

In the vicinity of High Rock Lake the Winnemucca-Susanville District boundary bisects a major area of cultural interest. On the Susanville side is High Rock Canyon, carvings of emigrant names, stone corrals built by the emigrants, and the scene of a famous 1911 Indian-Anglo confrontation. On the Winnemucca side are High Rock Lake and the Fly Canyon Wagon Slide. Rockshelters and open archeological sites occur on both sides of the boundary.

Because the major cultural resources occur in an essentially contiguous area, and because they are so closely related thematically, management by two separate entities is inefficient. Interpretive efforts should focus on the best examples in the area, not on the best example on each side of the line. Interpretive efforts should also be designed to complement each other. Surveillance of cultural resources would be wasteful if each district were concerned only with its own side of the boundary.

For these reasons coordinated action, probably involving formal interdistrict agreements concerning funding, management, and maintenance responsibly should be pursued.

Multiple Use Recommendation

Reject the recommendation.

Reasons

Land use decision not required to implement this recommendation.

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION:

Accept the Area Manager's recommendation and rationale.

MFP II

MFP III

Recommendation: CR 1.18

Acquire management responsibility and privately-owned portions of the following archeological sites:

CrNV-02-1889, CrNV-02-2233, and Antiquities Observation 180.

Although site boundaries have not yet been established, all or part of the following parcels will be affected:

T. 21 N., R. 27 E., Sec. 13, S1/2	Private
Sec. 23, NE1/4	Private
T. 21 N., R. 28 E., Sec. 7, W1/2	Private
T. 20 N., R. 28 E., Sec. 26, NE1/4	Bureau of Reclamation
Sec. 25, NW1/4	Private
T. 20 N., R. 27 E., Sec. 19, W1/2	Bureau of Reclamation

Rationale

These sites are all extremely fragile arrangements of pebble mounds, believed to be among the oldest cultural features in North America. They are unique, found nowhere else in the Great Basin. These sites are in an area of mixed land ownership and management responsibility. Although the BLM is responsible for portions of these sites, effective management is impossible because of the mixed ownership. Acquisition of remaining portions of these sites will allow the BLM to consider appropriate protective and interpretive efforts.

Support

Lands - land acquisition and management agreements.

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION:

Reject the recommendation.

Rationale

Jonathan Davis, a geologist with the Desert Research Institute, recently studied these pebble mounds and it is his conclusion that they are not prehistoric, but are probably connected with the railroad or early mining.

CR 1.49

DISTRICT MANAGER'S DECISION

Encourage mining and other interests to work with the Bureau to mitigate possible adverse environmental impacts to cultural resources.

Rationale

Majority of the adverse impacts associated with mineral development/exploration can be mitigated. Presently several mining interests are submitting plans of operation to the Bureau in an effort to mitigate adverse environmental impacts. This practice should be encouraged whenever possible.

The 3802 regulations are in effect and it is anticipated that the 3809 regulations will soon be approved. These regulations would give the Bureau the administrative tools to mitigate mineral exploration/development.